CSR in small and medium sized companies – current status and future trends

Comparative survey conducted in Germany, France and Poland





An initiative of the European Commission Directorate-General for Enterprise

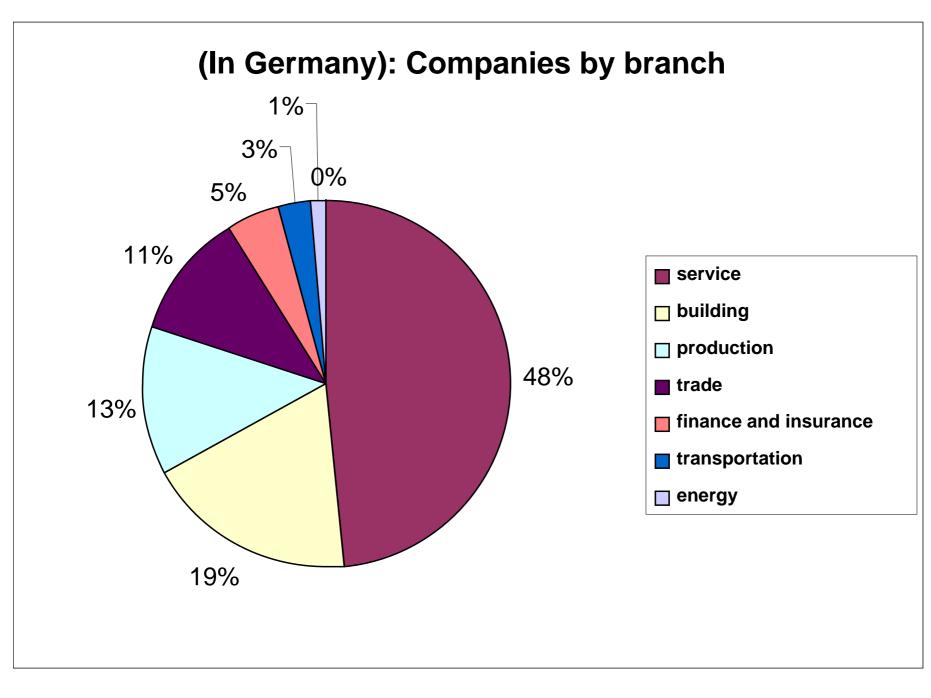
# Survey methodology in France, Poland and Germany

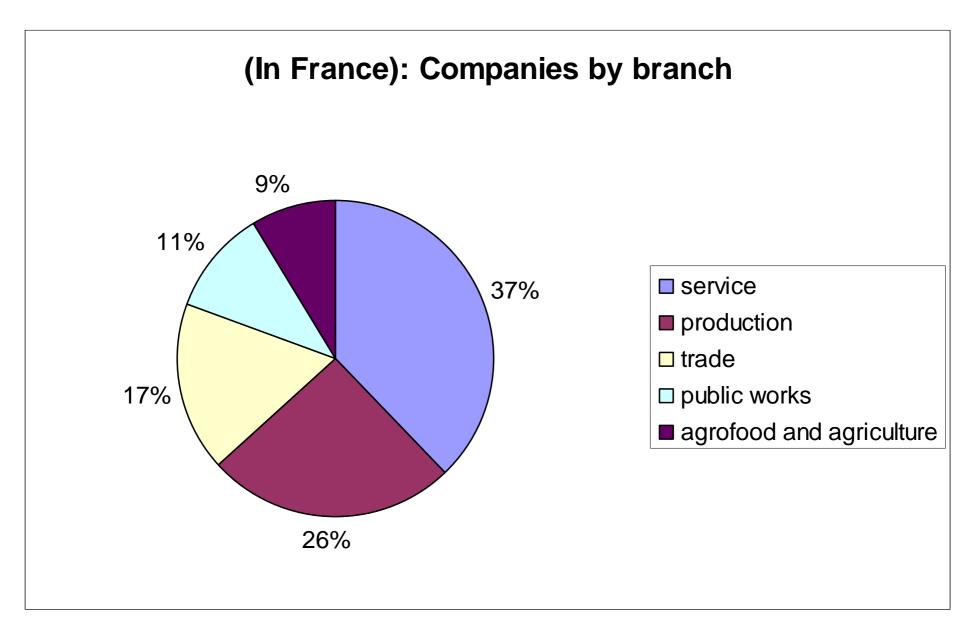
In France 561 companies were contacted by phone as part of a random sample survey. Of these businesses, 116 companies said they were willing to take part in the survey. However, at the analysis stage only 81 companies were taken into consideration, which have between 50 and 249 employees.

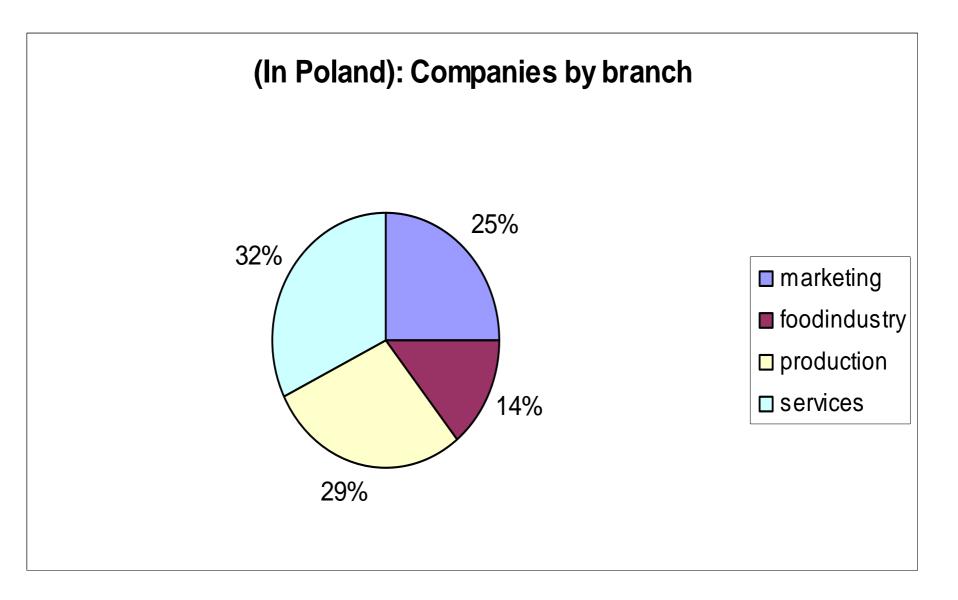
In Poland 28 businesses were surveyed by phone, which have between 1 and 500 employees.

In Germany the online questionnaire was sent to owners and managerial staff of small and medium sized companies with up to 500 employees via the *Wirtschaftsjunioren Deutschland* (WJD) ("Young Entrepreneurs") and the *Markplatz Mittelstand* ("Midsized business network"). 949 companies responded after being contacted by clicking on the link to the questionnaire in the newsletter. Of these, 145 companies completed the questionnaire anonymously.

When comparing the national findings the different panel structures of the three samples should be taken into account.







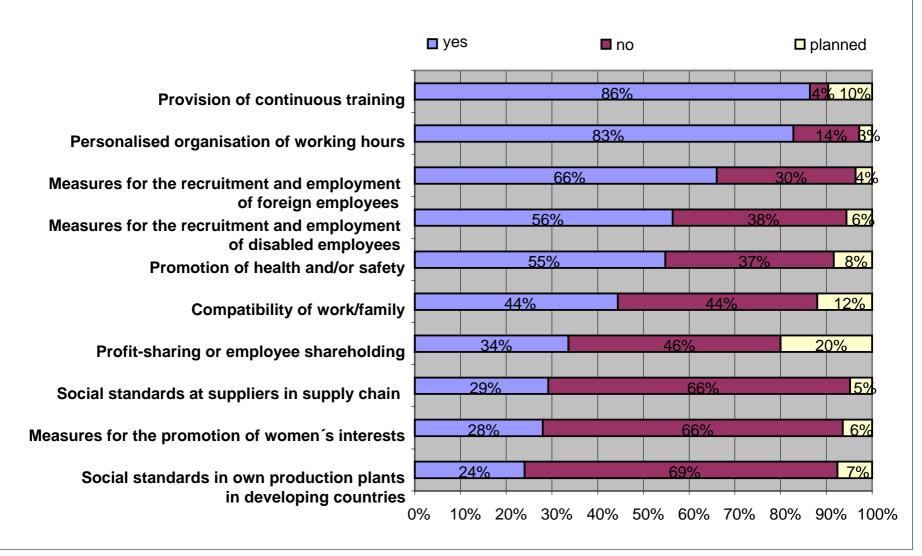
### **Comparison of businesses by branch**

In all three countries most of the businesses involved are in service industries.

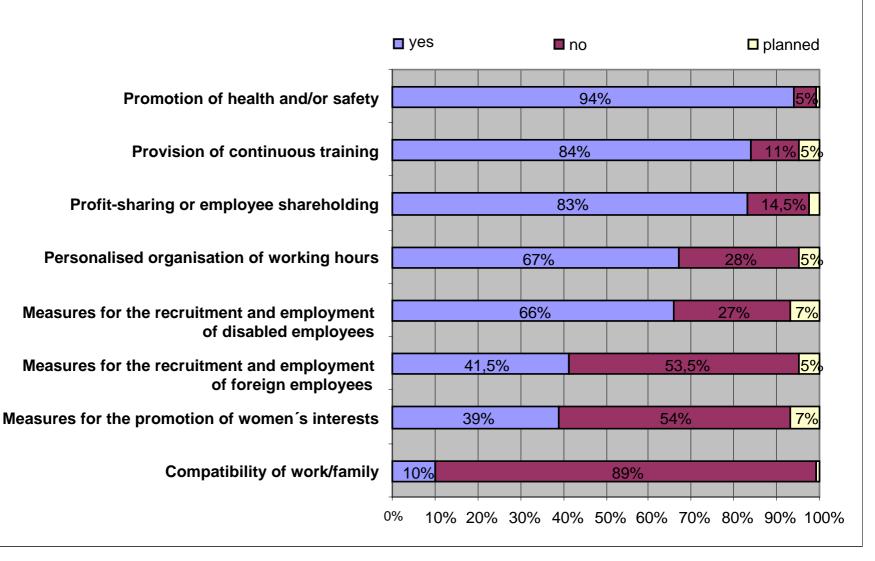
These are followed by many businesses in manufacturing industries.

As the industry categorisation system varies between countries, no direct comparison between them is provided.

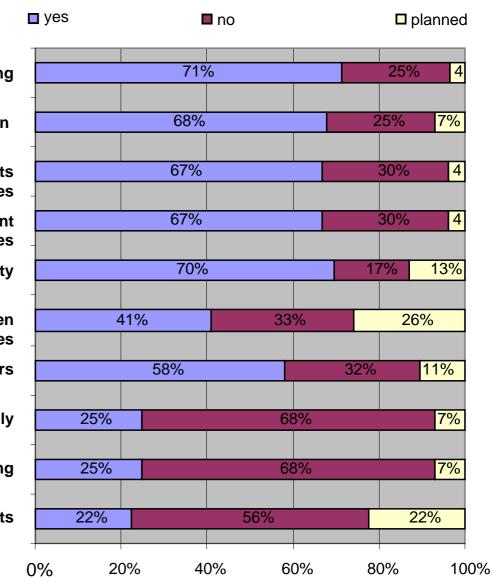
### Commitment to employees in Germany



### **Commitment to employees in France**



#### **Commitment to employees in Poland**



Provision of continuous training

Social standards at suppliers in supply chain

Social standards in own production plants in developing countries

Measures for the recruitment and employment of foreign employees

Promotion of health and/or safety

Measures for the recruitment and employmen of disabled employees

Personalised organisation of working hours

Compatibility of work/family

Profit-sharing or employee shareholding

Measures for the promotion of women's interests

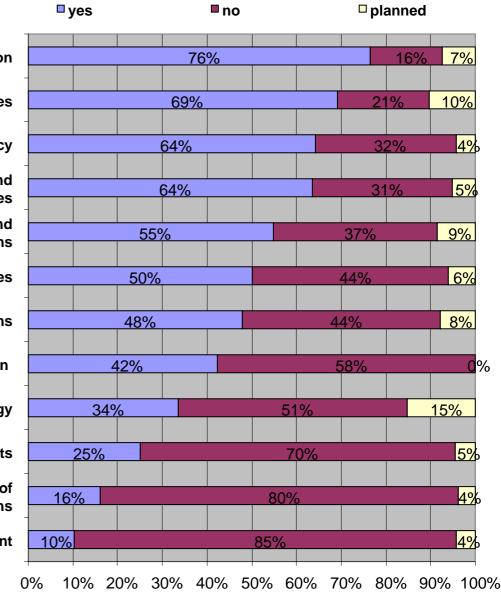
# **Comparison of commitment to employees**

In Germany and Poland training and further education of employees has the top priority. In France it is the promotion of health and/or safety.

In Poland equal treatment of physically handicapped employees and job applicants will be the most important issue in the future. In France this issue will be most frequently planned for alongside the advancement of women.

In Germany participation of employees in the business will be most important.

### **Commitment to the environment in Germany**



Reduction of engergy consumption

Measures for reduced use of natural resources

Waste recycling policy

Development of environmentally-friendly products and services

Assessment of the ecological impact of investment and acquisition decisions

**Environmental friendly production processes** 

Measures for the reduction of pollution emissions

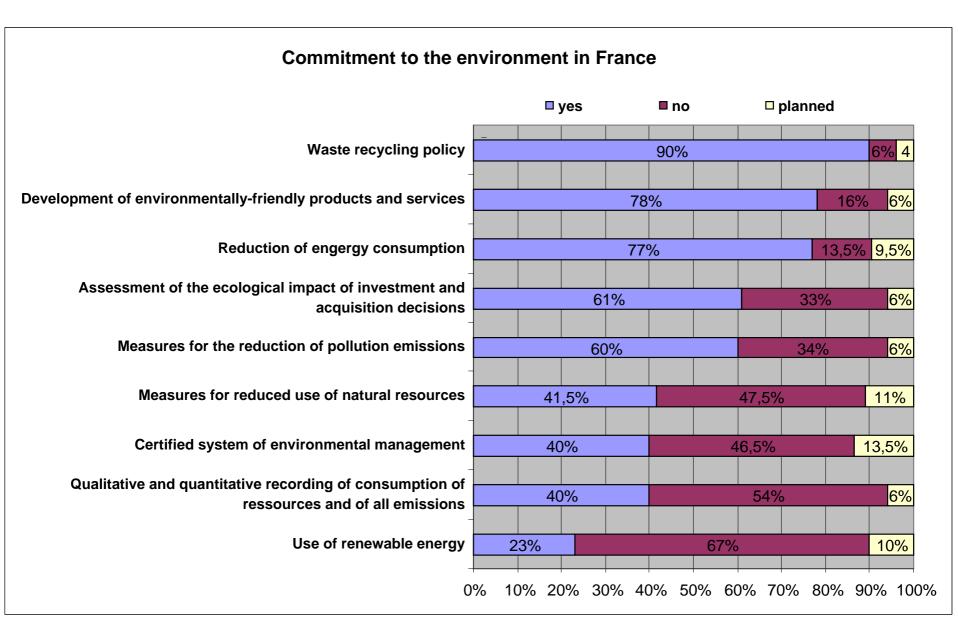
Ecological standards at suppliers in supply chain

Use of renewable energy

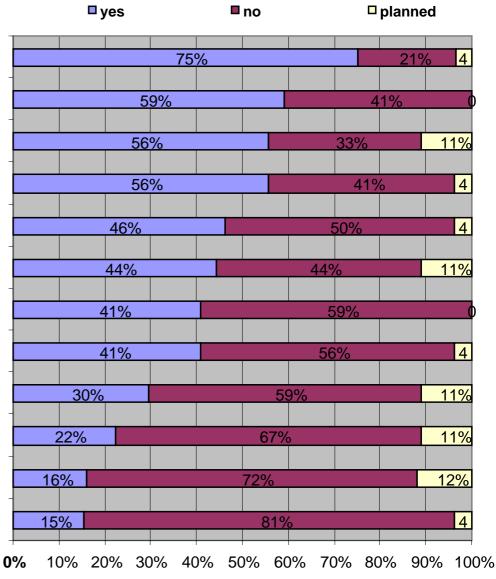
Ecological standards in own production plants

Qualitative and quantitative recording of consumption of ressources and of all emissions

Certified system of environmental management



### Commitment to the environment in Poland



Reduction of engergy consumption

Measures for reduced use of natural resources

Waste recycling policy

Development of environmentally-friendly products and services

Ecological standards in own production plants

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Use of renewable energy

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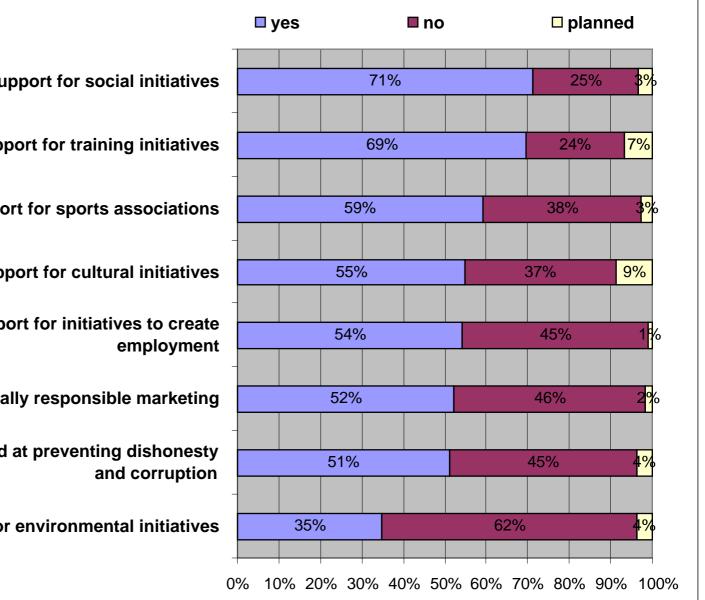
Qualitative and quantitative recording of consumption of ressources and of all emissions

# Comparison of commitment to the environment

In all three countries the reduction of energy consumption and recycling are ranked among the top three issues. In Poland and Germany measures are also mentioned regarding lowering consumption of resources, while in France the primary issue is the development of environmentally friendly products / services.

In Poland and France most businesses plan to introduce environmental accreditation in future. In Germany the use of renewable energy resources is planned.

### Commitment to civil society in Germany



Promotion of / support for social initiatives

Promotion of / support for training initiatives

Promotion of / support for sports associations

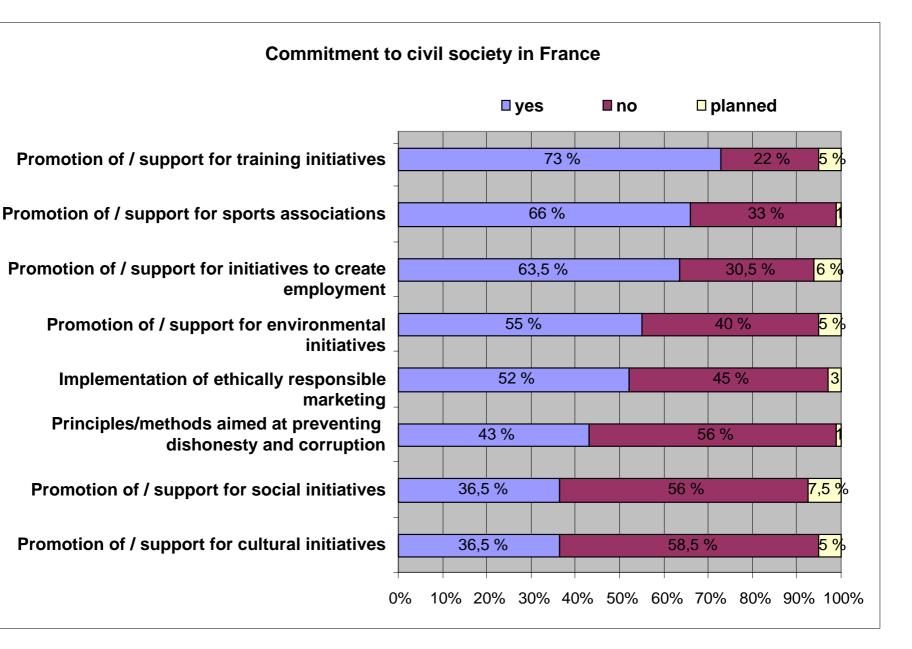
Promotion of / support for cultural initiatives

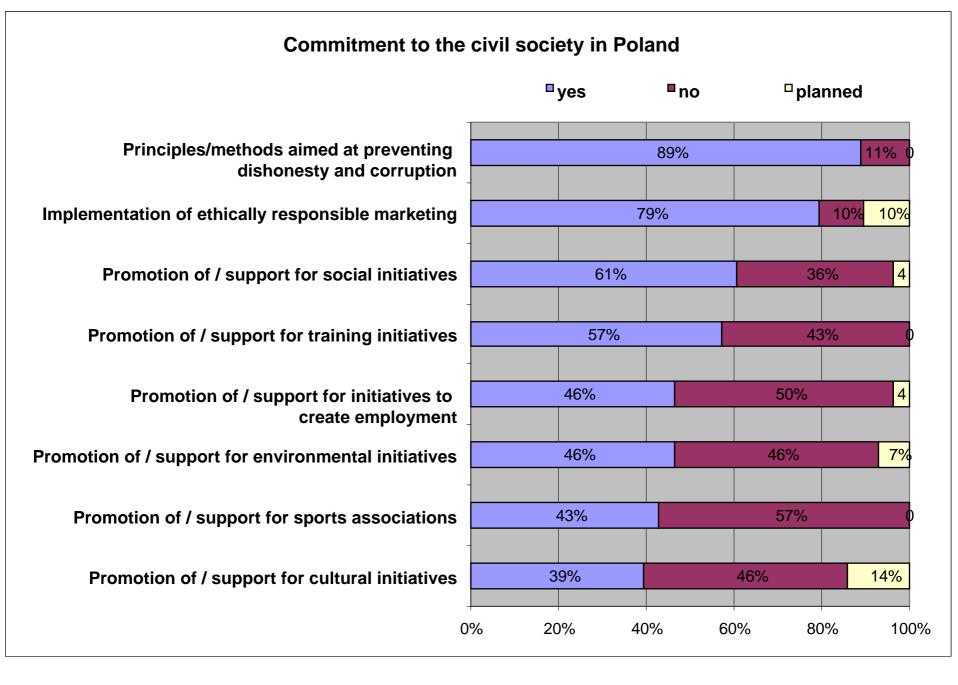
Promotion of / support for initiatives to create

Implementation of ethically responsible marketing

Principles/methods aimed at preventing dishonesty

Promotion of / support for environmental initiatives

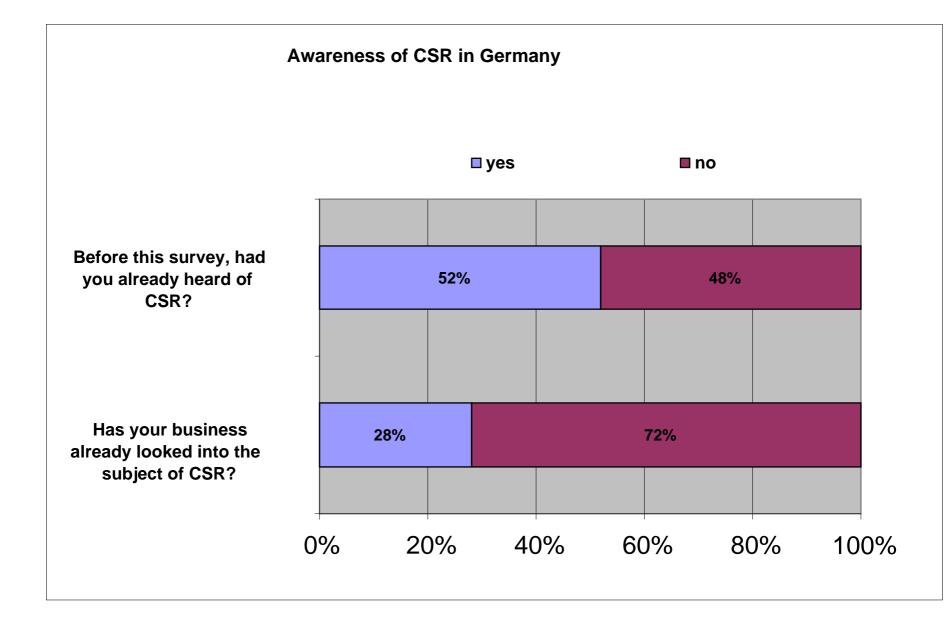


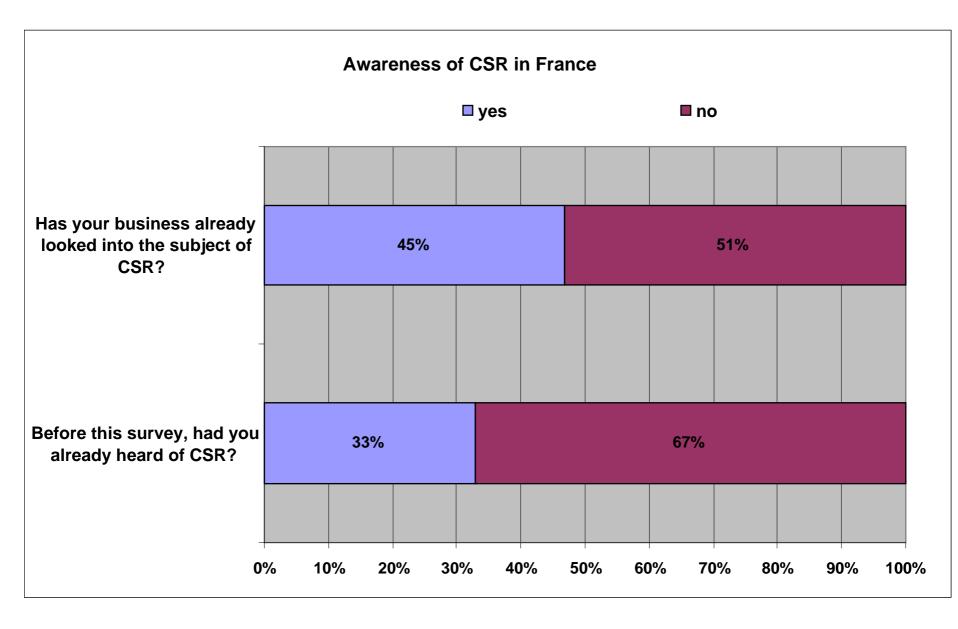


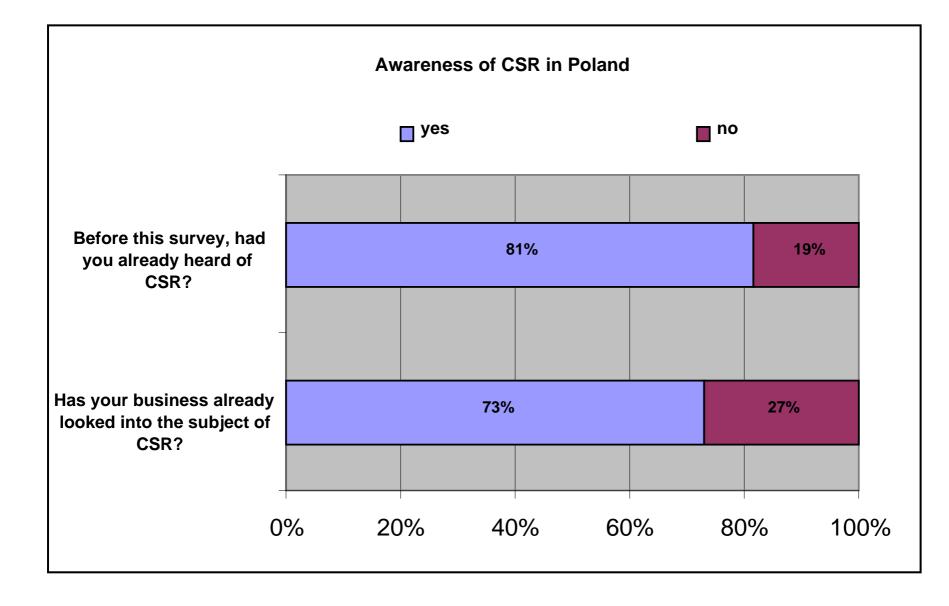
# **Comparison of commitment to society**

In comparing these countries France, Poland and Germany demonstrate very different types of commitment to society. While in France support for education and sport is top of the list, in Poland it is the avoidance of bribery and corruption and establishing basic principles for ethically responsible marketing of products and services. In Germany social institutions and educational initiatives are supported most often.

In Poland and Germany cultural initiatives will be supported most frequently in future. In France it will be social institutions.



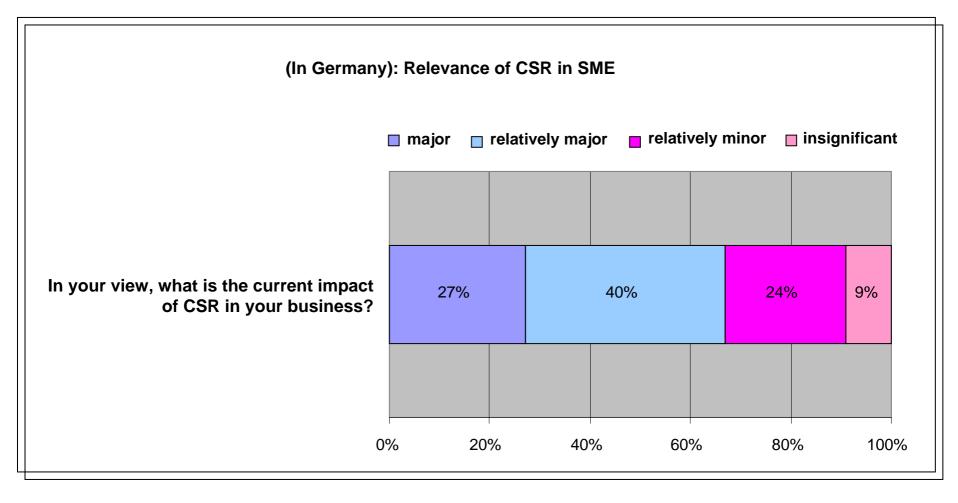




### **Comparison of awareness of CSR between countries**

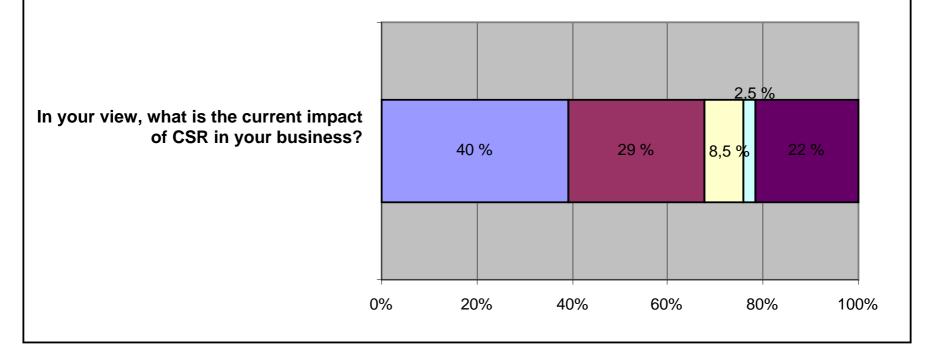
In Poland 81 percent of small and medium sized businesses have heard of CSR and awareness is therefore the highest of these three countries. It is followed by Germany, where about half (52%) the sample have heard about it before and then France where only a third of them know what CSR stands for.

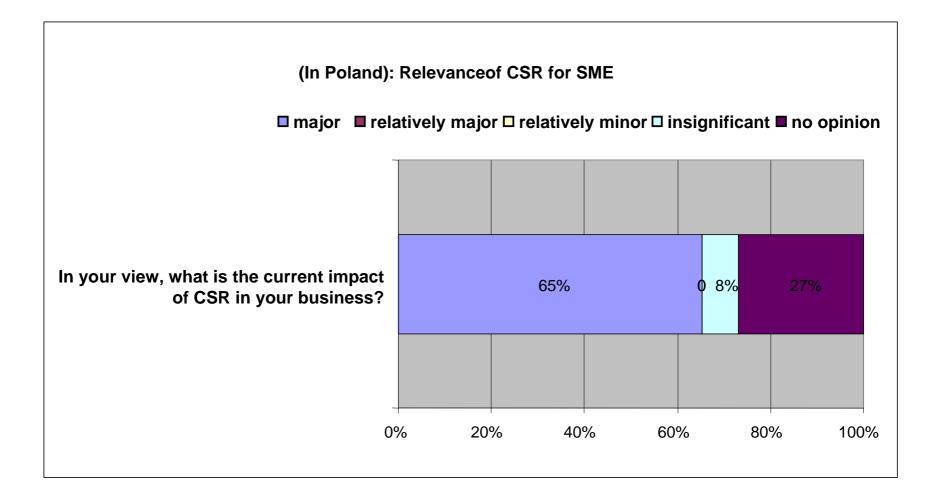
When it comes to actually discussing the issue in business Poland takes the lead with 73%. This is followed by France with 45 percent and finally Germany where less than a third of small and medium sized companies have discussed applying CSR in their businesses.



(In France): Relevance of CSR for SME

■ major ■ relatively major □ relatively minor □ insignificant ■ no opinion

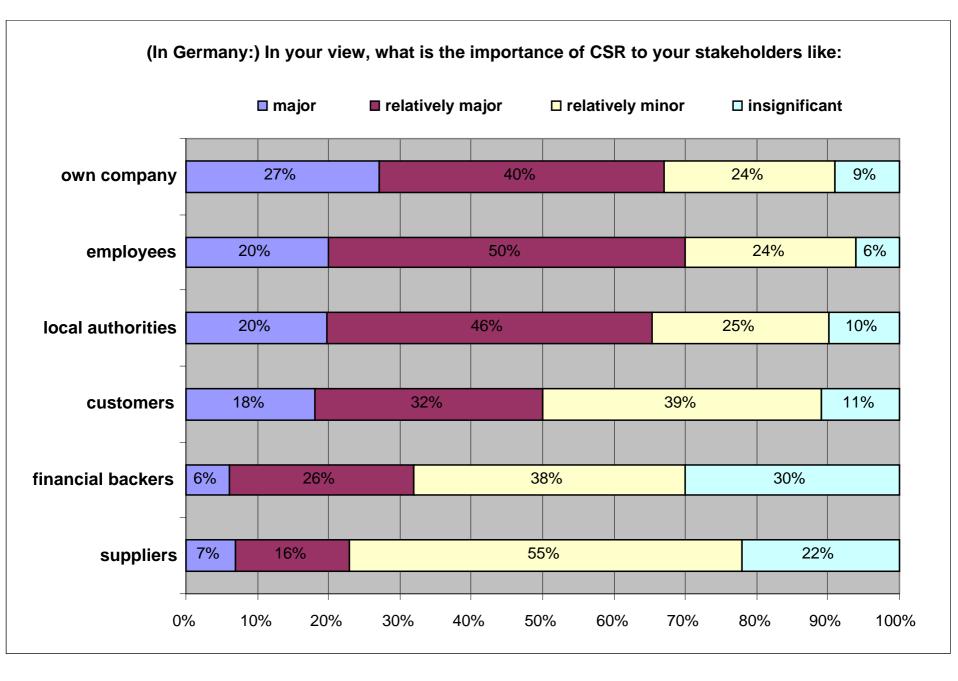


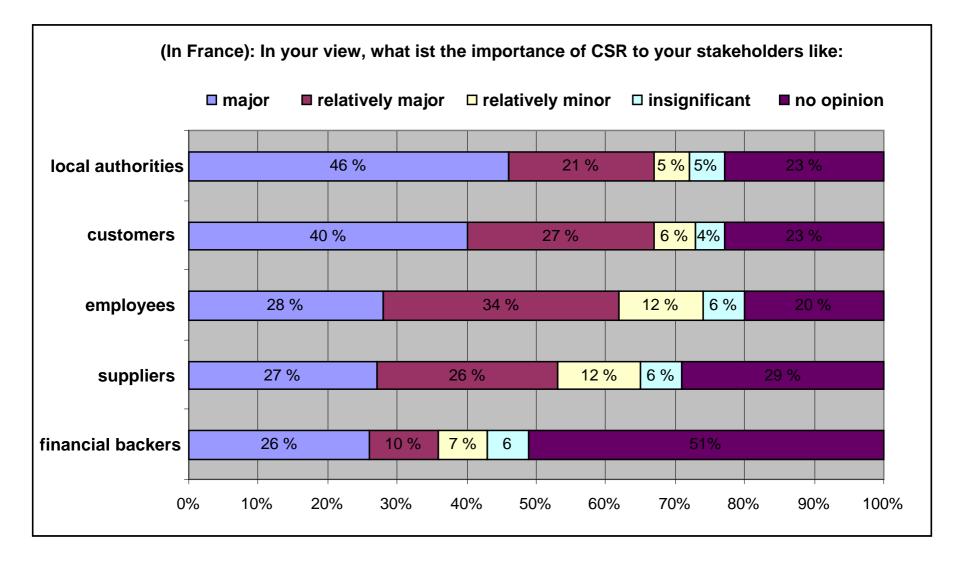


# **Comparison of the relevance of CSR in SMEs**

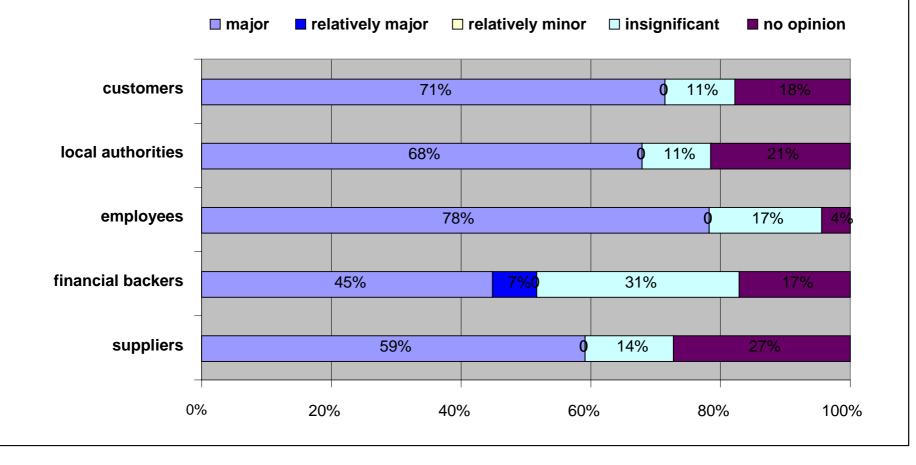
In all three countries most companies say that CSR is important to their businesses.

In Poland the figures are 65 percent, in Germany 67 percent and in France 69 percent.





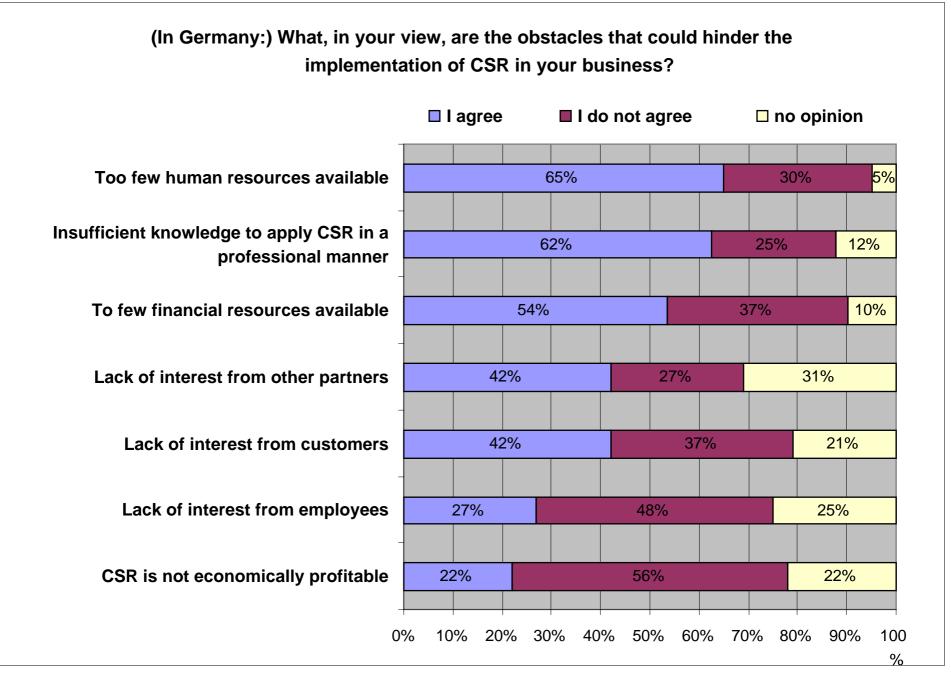


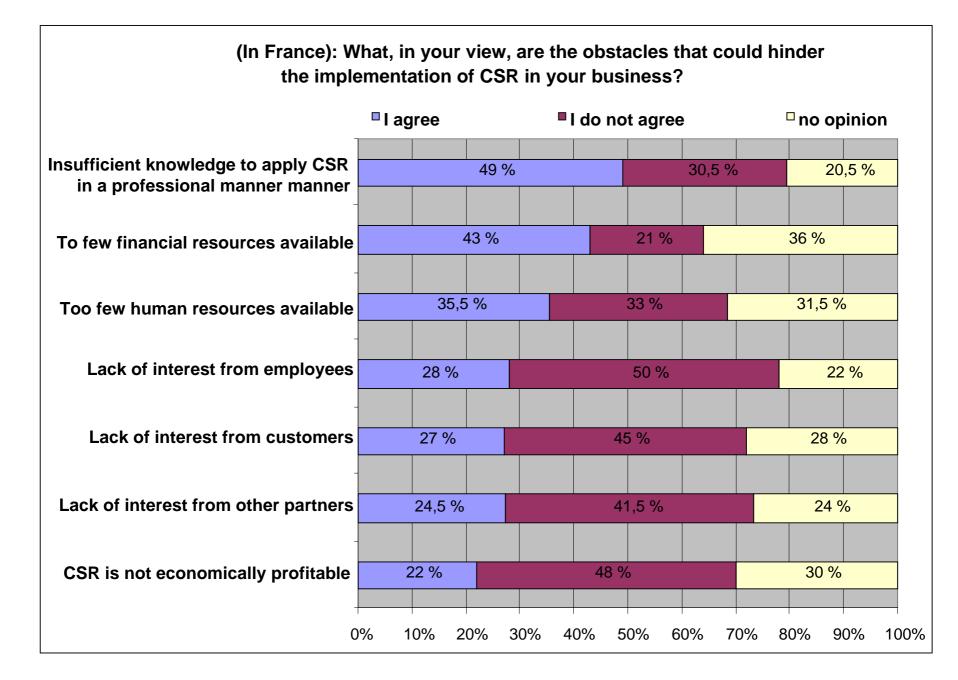


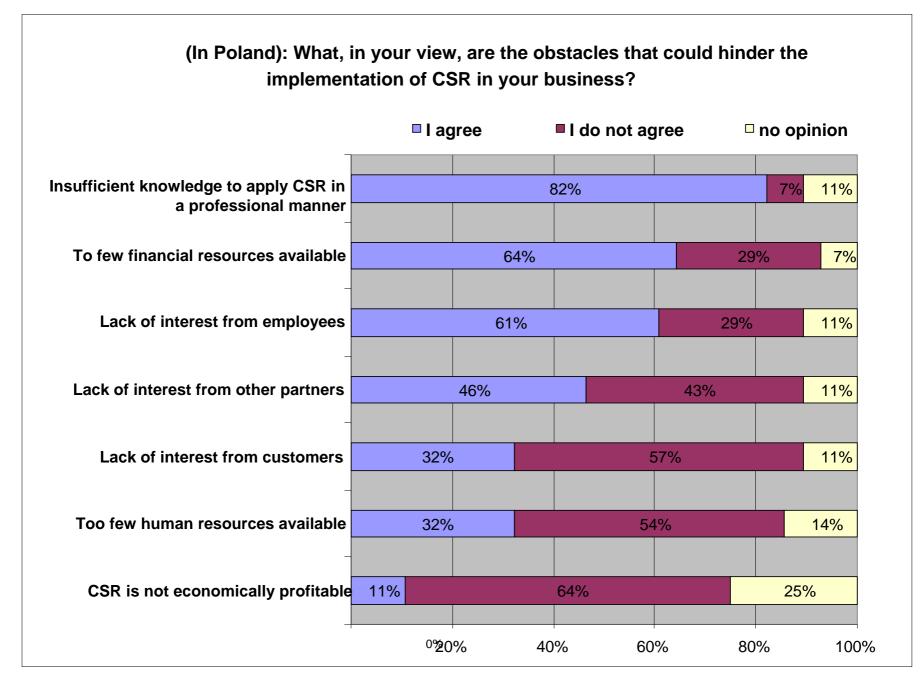
# **Comparison of the relevance of CSR to stakeholders**

While in Poland and Germany businesses mention their own employees as the most important stakeholders for SMEs, in France it is customers.

In Poland and Germany suppliers are seen as the least important and in France it is the banks.



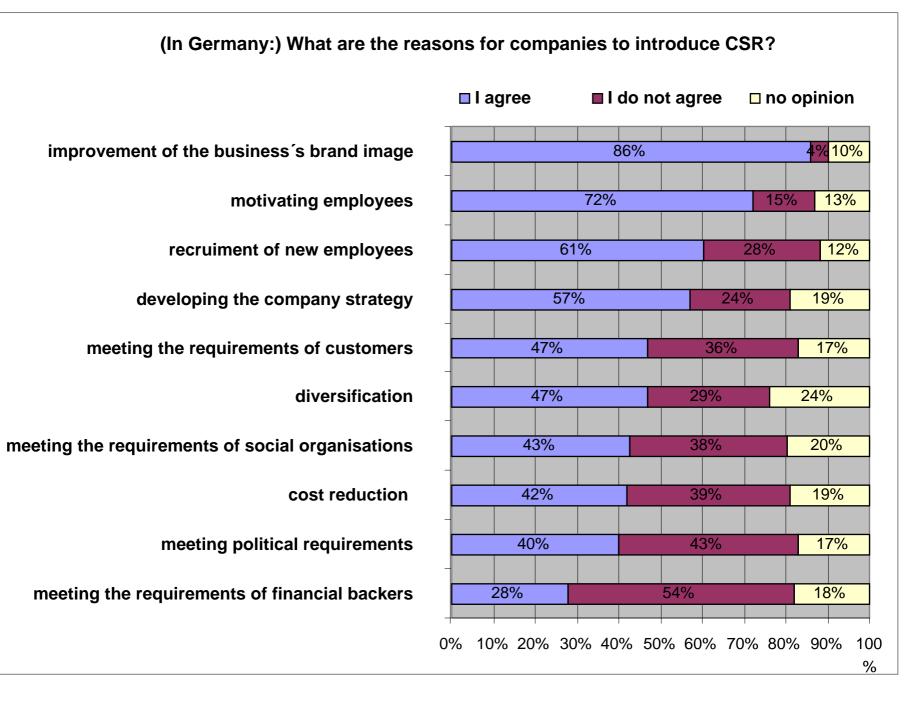


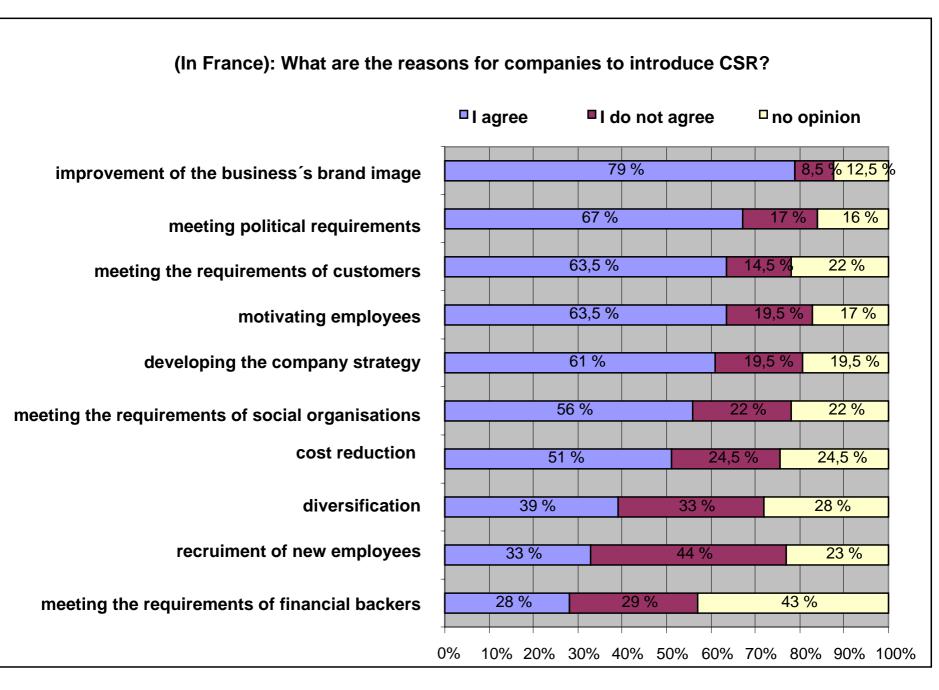


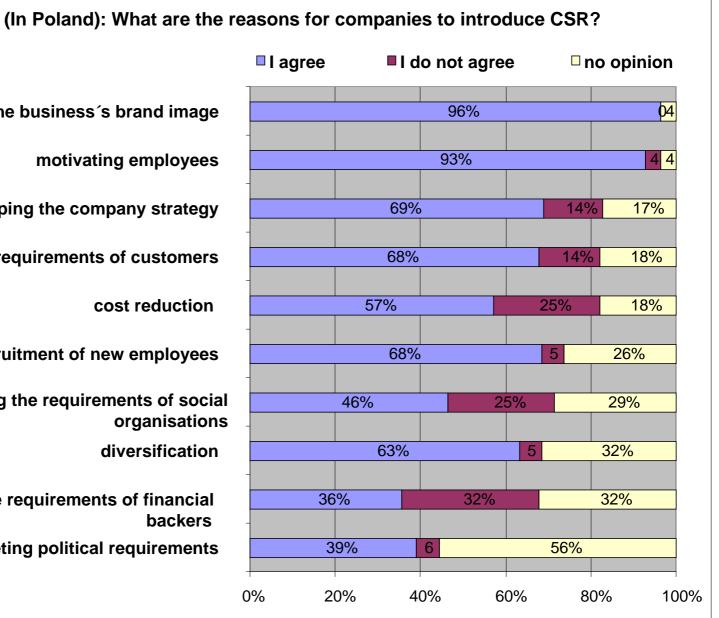
# Comparison of obstacles to introducing CSR

In France and Poland the main reason given for not introducing CSR is the lack of knowledge of how this concept can be implemented professionally. In Germany this argument is ranked second after the argument related to a lack of human resources. In France and Poland the lack of financial resources is ranked second.

In all three countries the companies agree into it that CSR is economically profitable.







improvement of the business's brand image

motivating employees

developing the company strategy

meeting the requirements of customers

recruitment of new employees

meeting the requirements of social

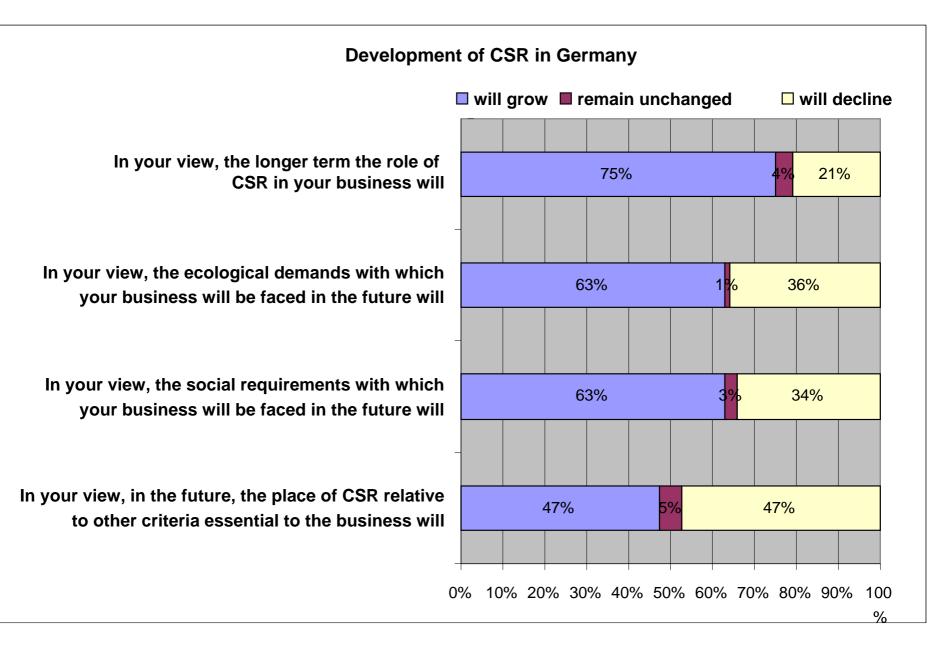
meeting the requirements of financial

meeting political requirements

# Comparison of reasons to introduce CSR

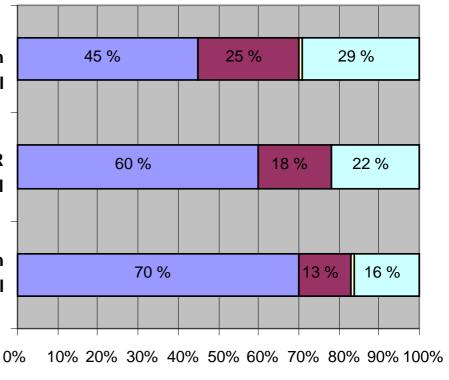
In all three countries image is mentioned as the main reason to introduce CSR. In Poland and Germany employee motivation is ranked second and in France it is political demands.

While the response to political demands is ranked second in France, this argument comes last in Poland and next to last in Germany.



### **Development of CSR in France**

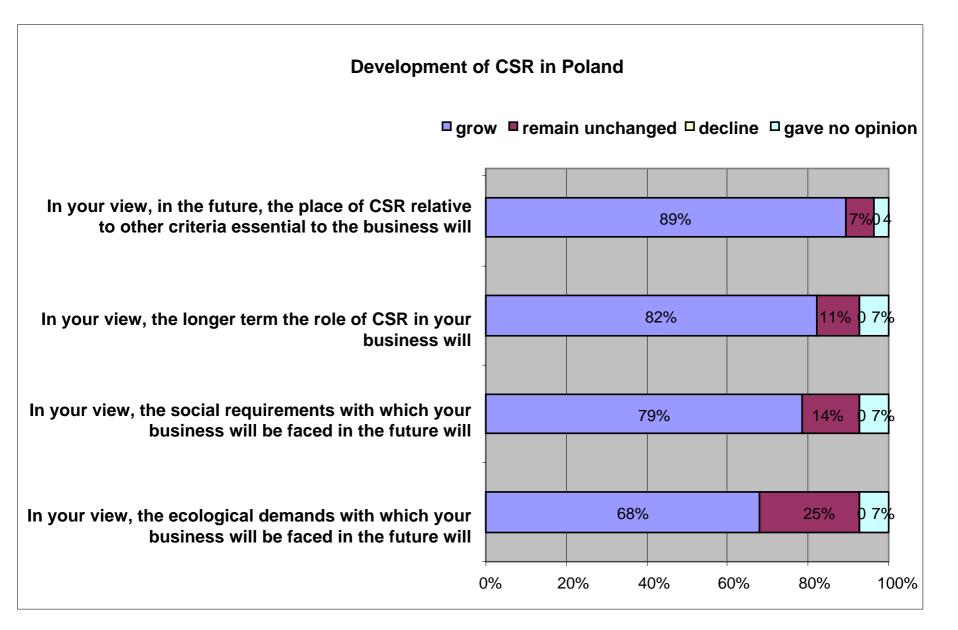
□ grow ■ remain unchanged □ decline □ gave no opinion



In your view, the social requirements with which your business will be faced in the future will

In your view, in the future, the place of CSR relative to other criteria essential to the business will

In your view, the ecological demands with which your business will be faced in the future will

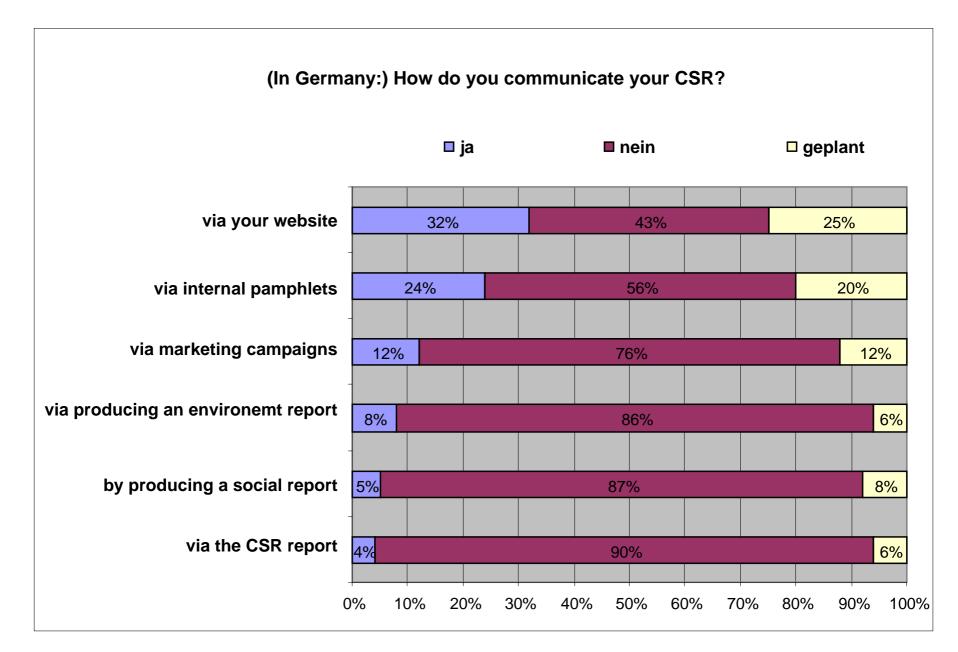


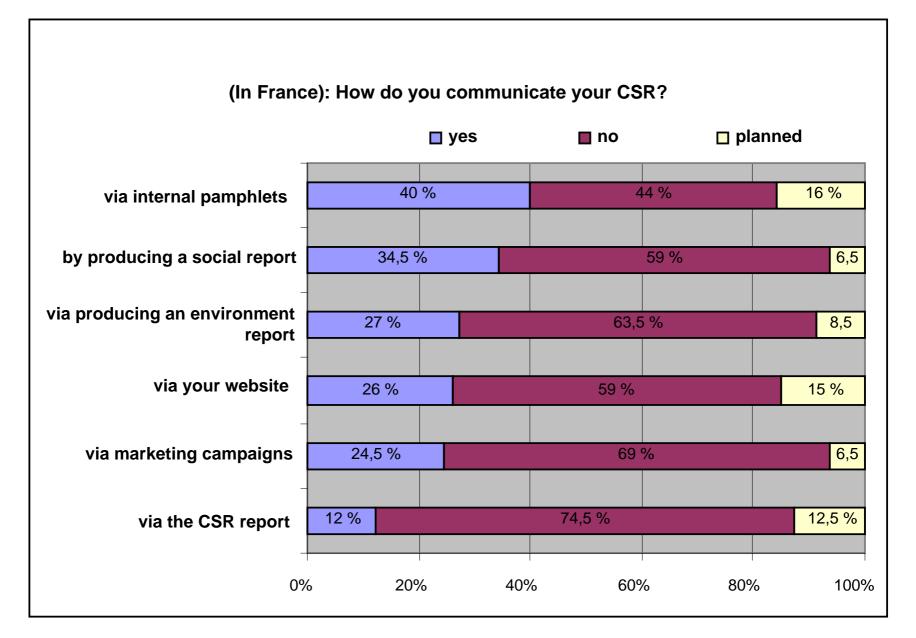
# Future development of CSR

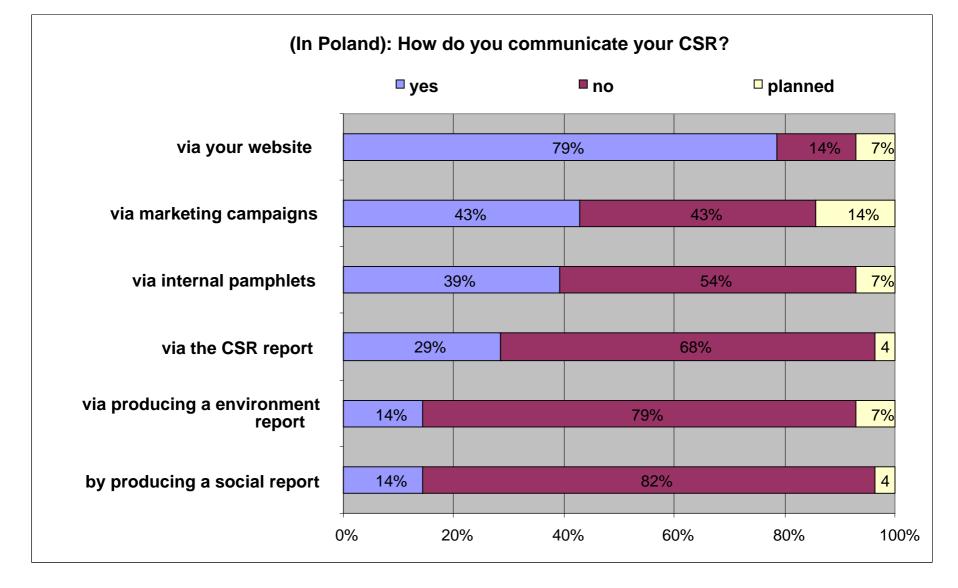
In Germany the SMEs estimate that the social and ecological requirements made of business enterprises will increase by equal amounts.

In Poland they estimate that the social demands will be greater compared with the ecological ones, whereas in France the ecological demands will be greater than the social ones.

In Poland almost all businesses (89%) say that CSR will become more important in comparison with other business-relevant factors. In France more than half the businesses say the same and in Germany almost half at 47 percent do as well.







# **Comparison of CSR communication**

In a comparison of these countries the least communication about CSR is carried out in Germany. The most communication occurs in Poland, especially via the website but through all other media as well. What is also striking here is the relatively frequent communication about the environment, social and CSR reports, which still have limited distribution in France and Germany.

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